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EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 13, 1866.

A FARSS announces that Lieut. Greely and several of his companions part their hair in the middle. Does this account for their man-eating propensities?

Sir HENRY LANGFORD originated in Winnipeg on August 23rd, for the greater part of an hour. He now represents of the members of Canada were against Canadian Independence. That was all.

Sir TUPPER proposes to annex Jamaica to Canada. The reform press oppose the scheme before they know anything about it, wherein they show the customary trick of corruption, continually dragging them into debate and keeping them there.

The Toronto Weekly News, speaking to a proposed proposed subscriber says: "Are you a girt or a lory because your father was? Are your politics religion and red hair? Are you a bore? Do you think better of us than our opinions through your blood or through your brain?"

Peter O'LEARY will inform the English papers of the resources of the North-West and of the class of emigrants suitable. Hope to work out a good deal of money for the idea and call for the poor houses, lunatic asylums and hospitals of Britain to be supplied into the North-West.

The Toronto Mail calls Gladstone the "grand old man." If he can't win, who's able to him to run the British empire with a fair amount of success is an idiot, what mental rank can be taken by the man whose greatest success has been to run a very small country.

Sir HENRY LANGFORD said to the people of Manitoba, on behalf of the Ottawa government: "Why should we treat you with harshness when at a period now long gone by we received treatment of that kind?" That is just the point the North-West people want to make.

CANADA supports a military college to teach the young ideas how to shoot—so it goes. If the college is really for the purpose of learning the art of war, why not ship professors from Europe? Then, when they would be able to acquire a practical knowledge under some of the old masters?

Tess ultra-Canadian papers have been having a lot of fun with the assertion made by the Marquis of Lorne that in case of Britain being involved in a European conflict they would be compelled to send a contingent. They laughed the idea to scorn. But Britain is going to war, a Canadian contingent has been called for, and the response has been prompt and unanimous. The people of Canada are Canadians first, but they are none the less Britons.

The Winnipeg Times winds up a somewhat abusive article by saying this: "The editor of the Bulletin is a member of the Marquis of Lorne's family and is qualifying himself for the position of opposition leader." The Times may rest assured that the editor of that paper is in opposition to the North-West. He has been a member of the Legislative Assembly, represented them, and to its local affairs and finances being conducted by Ottawa appointed instead of by the people of the country. They are not the only ones who have the assurance that he will remain "furnishing these things, whether as leader or follower, in the North-West council or out of it."

The Winnipeg Times holds the deserving of our country in high esteem. In its newspaper, however, in a recent editorial, it assured its readers that a railway through southern Manitoba would soon pay running expenses for years, but that as soon as it would pay off it would be sold. The Times on the branch railway question is somewhat similar to that of Mark Twain in the question of granting a post office to a Nevada town, while he was acting as private attorney to the town. That is, when he wrote: "Gentlemen—What the mischief do you suppose you want with a post office at Baldwin's ranch? It would not do you any good. If any letters came to you, you could always get them. No, don't bother about a post office in your camp. I have your best interests at heart and feel that what would only be an expense to you is a nice satisfaction to me. This will be a lasting benefit to you. This will make you really contented and happy. I will move in the matter at once." His letter was fired from his memory. Possibly the same catastrophe will overtake the Times.

PERfidious ALBION.

While the loyal Briton shuns himself in praiseworthy British institutions, British pluck and, above all, British honesty, other nations, looking at matters and things from the other side of the fence, have taken such a contrary view that perfidy and not honesty is held by them to be an attribute of British national character. Certainly Britain's present connection with Egyptian affairs appears to have something of a shady complexion, especially if viewed from a French standpoint. Some years ago, before Arab's war took place, Puck published a cartoon which represented Egypt as a fruit hanging from a tree, with a worm in it, just ready to drop. Underneath was a lion, with his mouth open ready to catch it. A French soldier standing near, who had apparently been doing sentry duty with the lion, exclaimed: "But when it does fall you will get the whole of it," to which the lion replies: "Just what I'm here for." France projected and built the Suez canal, Britain practically owns it. France and Britain put their fingers into the Egyptian pie at once, in the assumption of joint financial control, both, no doubt, expecting to profit by the transaction. France is out of it and Britain is the only goblet left. Egypt, but, under the rather thin pretence of relieving General Gordon, is apparently preparing to go to central Africa. Ever since the bombardment of Alexandria the British have been going to withdraw from Egypt. It is two years since that event took place and an expedition numbering 10,000 is under way through the country to relieve one man, who seems well able to take care of himself. This fruit has dropped; it is now within the lion's jaws, the only question is—whether the monkey question will be able to keep it there?

It is a serious charge to bring against Mr. Gladstone, whose character for integrity stands so high, to say that he has thrown out a false accuse, has employed guile, in fact, and the same with intent to deceive." It may be that he did not know in the beginning what he wanted to do, and it may be that he is now doing as he would choose if it may that tomorrow he sent to Hartwood on a fool's errand, and not to hold a strategic point until an invading army could arrive. It may be that the European powers were consulted and their opinion deferred to with the intention of taking a course to be decided upon them, and not merely to shut them out of the affair. Their mutual jealousy to result in each one allowing her to take her own course out of spite to the rest. It may be merely a coincidence that active preparations for the Soudan expedition were only commenced after France had engaged in direct hostilities with China, and was likely to have her hands full for some time. It may be that all these junctions of circumstances were merely the result of accident, and, no doubt, many Britons think they were, but it is hardly likely that such a theory would be accepted by foreign nations, and the term "perfidious Albion" will be used more freely now than ever.

What will be the ultimate result of the Soudan expedition it is impossible to imagine. Even what result is intended to be attained, or in what manner it is to be attained, are equally matters of conjecture. The preparations that are being made are sufficient evidence that no child's play is meant, while the name of the commander is a guarantee that the expedition is sent to accomplish a definite object, and that the attainment of that object is possible and probable. If the assurances are correct that Britain aims to control central Africa, as she does India, she is playing for big stakes, and there are many chances against her, but nothing is being done rashly and over precaution to ensure success being taken. Wolseley and Gordon are far too hard cards, right and left bower, so to speak, and she is evidently going to play them for all they are worth.

The government is offering the Pincher creek Indian supply farm for sale. The farm is situated thirty miles south-west of Ft. Macleod and contains 2,000 acres. Terms one-fourth down and the balance in three equal annual instalments.

The presidential election campaign is on in the States. The two great political parties have nominated their candidates, and two lesser ones, the greenbackers and prohibitionists, have also nominated theirs. As the two latter have no chance of success whatever, the contest is not so hot around them as around the two, of whom one must win. The platforms of the two parties are almost identical in that they straddle effectually all important questions, especially that relating to the tariff. The contest is waged on the strength of party traditions, and the personal qualifications of the two candidates, and as the parties are pretty evenly balanced, the question as to whether Blaine or Cleveland is the best man is the one which will be decided by the popular vote. Cleveland stands in an unimpeachable public record, while his abilities are not of the highest order; Blaine's in his abilities and not in his record, which is somewhat shady. Cleveland's only vulnerable point appears to be his private character, and upon that the Blaines, as Puck playfully calls them, make their fiercest attack. The Clevelanders respond by going for Blaine in equally thorough style, and the consequence is that the world at large is informed that the next president of the great United States, no master which candidate is elected, is a scoundrel fit to be admitted to decent society. The worst of it is that in Cleveland's case, at least the charges have not only been proved but admitted. The disadvantage under which a republic labors in such circumstances is greater than in the case of a monarchy, for in the former instance it appears that the people deliberately choose a blackguard to represent them, or else that they have only blackguards to choose from, while in the latter the fact that they are ruled over by such a person is their misfortune and not their fault.

SINCE Ontario finally and absolutely obtained possession of the country as far west as Rat Portage, Sir John has advised parties to whom timber licenses were granted under federal authority in an disputed area to sue for damages, and to defend and develop their claims of timber, or whatever size they may hold, so as to strengthen their squatter's right, which the Ontario government is bound to respect. If the Ontario government is bound to respect the rights of a timber squatter on the provincial lands, surely the federal government is as much bound to respect the rights of the land squatter on North-West lands. The rule that applies in one case must certainly apply in the other.

The C. P. R. Pacific terminus is likely to be removed from Port Moody, on Burrard Island, to Coal harbor on the same. The principal reason is that the Port Moody town site is in the hands of private individuals, and, therefore there is no chance for speculation by the company, while by making the terminus at Coal harbor they could have the whole town site to themselves.

Patents of flux collected by justices of the peace in the North-West under the laws of Canada are to be made every quarter to the lieutenant governor of the North-West, and the receiver-general of Canada.

An Ontario-provincial rights demonstration is to take place on September 17th.

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